

“(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ‘Administrator’ means the Administrator of General Services.

“(2) LIGHTING SYSTEM.—The term ‘lighting system’ means the elements required to maintain a desired light level, including lamps, light fixtures, fixture distribution, sensors and control technologies, interior design elements, and daylighting sources.

“(b) PROCUREMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall—

“(A) procure the most life-cycle cost effective and energy efficient lighting systems; and

“(B) ensure that procurements after the date of enactment of the BRIGHT Act of lighting systems or the individual components of lighting systems maximize life-cycle cost effectiveness and energy efficiency.

“(2) USE.—Each public building constructed, altered, acquired, or leased by the Administrator shall be equipped, to the maximum extent practicable as determined by the Administrator, with the most life-cycle cost effective and energy efficient lighting systems for each application.

“(c) MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Each individual component of a lighting system, including a lamp or fixture, that is replaced by the Administrator in the normal course of maintenance of public buildings shall be replaced, to the maximum extent practicable, with the most life-cycle cost effective and energy efficient lighting system possible for the application.

“(d) CONSIDERATIONS.—

“(1) CONTRACTING OPTIONS.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator shall consider appropriate contracting options for the procurement of the most life-cycle cost effective and energy efficient lighting systems.

“(2) PROCUREMENT AND USE.—In making a determination under this section concerning the practicability of procuring and installing the most life-cycle cost effective and energy efficient lighting system, the Administrator shall consider—

“(A) the compatibility of the lighting system with existing equipment, including consideration of a cost effective retrofit;

“(B) whether procurement and use of the lighting system could result in interference with productivity;

“(C) the aesthetics relating to the use of the lighting system; and

“(D) such other factors as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

“(e) LIFE-CYCLE COST EFFECTIVE.—The Administrator shall use the procedures and methods established under section 544(a) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8254(a)) in determining whether a lighting system is life-cycle cost effective.”;

(4) in subsection (f) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “lighting fixture or bulb” and inserting “lighting system”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “the fixture or bulb is” and inserting “the lighting system or the individual components of the lighting system are”;

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “fixture or bulb” and inserting “lighting system”;

(5) in subsection (g) (as so redesignated), by inserting “procurement and” before “use in public buildings”;

(6) in subsection (h) (as so redesignated), by inserting “procurement and” before “use of energy efficient”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 3313 and inserting the following:

“3313. Procurement of life-cycle cost effective and energy efficient lighting systems.”.

## MORNING BUSINESS

### ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY,  
COOPERATION AGENCY,  
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 22-18, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of the United Kingdom for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$368.53 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCHE,  
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22-18

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of the United Kingdom.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:  
Major Defense Equipment\* \$0 million.  
Other \$368.53 million.  
Total \$368.53 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):  
None.

Non-MDE: Follow-on support for all three segments of the United Kingdom's (UK) Tomahawk Weapon System (TWS). This includes the All Up Round (AUR), Tactical Tomahawk Weapon Control System (TTWCS) and Theater Mission Planning Center (TMPC). The support includes recertification of the UK's missiles; unscheduled missile maintenance; spares; procurement; training; in-service support; software; hardware; communication equipment; operational flight test; engineering and technical expertise to maintain the TWS capability;

and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (UK-P-FCS).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: UK-P-AGS, UK-P-AHA, UK-P-AHE, UK-P-AHJ, UK-PAHS, UK-P-FAY, UK-P-FBX, UK-P-GEK, UK-P-GWY, UK-P-GXQ, UK-P-GYU, UKP-LIS.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: None.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: March 29, 2022.

\*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

### POLICY JUSTIFICATION

United Kingdom—Tomahawk Weapon System (TWS) Follow-On Support

The Government of the United Kingdom (UK) has requested to buy follow-on support for all three segments of the United Kingdom's Tomahawk Weapon System (TWS). This includes the All Up Round (AUR), Tactical Tomahawk Weapon Control System (TTWCS) and Theater Mission Planning Center (TMPC). The support includes recertification of the UK's missiles; unscheduled missile maintenance; spares; procurement; training; in-service support; software; hardware; communication equipment; operational flight test; engineering and technical expertise to maintain the TWS capability; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The total estimated program cost is \$368.53 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a NATO Ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

The proposed sale will sustain the operating capability of the United Kingdom, ensuring maritime forces' interoperability with United States and other allied forces as well as their ability to contribute to missions of mutual interest by delivering follow-on support and sustainment. By deploying the Tomahawk Weapon system, the United Kingdom contributes to global readiness and enhances the capability for the U.S. forces operating globally alongside them. The United Kingdom already operates this capability, and will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The prime contractor will be Raytheon Missiles and Defense, Tucson, AZ. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require multiple trips by U.S. Government representatives and the assignment of contractor representatives to United Kingdom on an intermittent basis over the life of the case to support delivery and integration of items and to provide supply support management, inventory control and equipment familiarization. There will be one (1) U.S. Government representative and three (3) U.S. contractor representatives in the UK full-time for the duration of the case.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

### NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, March 30, 2022.

To the Secretary of the Senate:

PN 1598, the nomination of Ernest W. DuBester, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of five years expiring July 1, 2024, having been referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows—

(1) On the question of reporting the nomination favorably with the recommendation that the nomination be confirmed 7 ayes to 7 noes; and

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs has not reported the nomination because of a tie vote and ask that this notice be printed in the Record pursuant to the resolution.

#### NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

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U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, March 30, 2022.

To the Secretary of the Senate:

PN 1597, the nomination of Kurt Thomas Rumsfeld, of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of five years, having been referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows—

(1) On the question of reporting the nomination favorably with the recommendation that the nomination be confirmed 7 ayes to 7 noes; and

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs has not reported the nomination because of a tie vote and ask that this notice be printed in the Record pursuant to the resolution.

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U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, March 30, 2022.

To the Secretary of the Senate:

PN 1070, the nomination of Javier E. Saade, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Federal Retirement Thrift In-

vestment Board for a term expiring October 11, 2026, having been referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows—

(1) On the question of reporting the nomination favorably with the recommendation that the nomination be confirmed 7 ayes to 7 noes; and

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs has not reported the nomination because of a tie vote and ask that this notice be printed in the Record pursuant to the resolution.

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U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, March 30, 2022.

To the Secretary of the Senate:

PN 1069, the nomination of Javier E. Saade, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board for a term expiring October 11, 2022, having been referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows—

(1) On the question of reporting the nomination favorably with the recommendation that the nomination be confirmed 7 ayes to 7 noes; and

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs has not reported the nomination because of a tie vote and ask that this notice be printed in the Record pursuant to the resolution.

#### NATIONAL COLORECTAL CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, this March, as we mark National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month, we must remember those we have lost to colorectal cancer, acknowledge the progress we have made to date to reduce colorectal cancer cases, and renew our commitment to fighting this devastating illness. Since its inception in 2000, National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month has given us the opportunity to raise awareness and remind people of the importance of cancer screening in the early detection and prevention of colorectal cancer.

While cases of colorectal cancer have declined, it is still the second leading cause of cancer death among men and women combined in the U.S. This year alone, more than 150,000 Americans will be diagnosed with colorectal cancer. Over 52,000 people will die from the disease. In 2018, 2,597 Marylanders were diagnosed with colorectal cancer, and 982 patients died from it.

Colorectal cancer has a disproportionate impact among racial and ethnic minorities, particularly Black Americans, Jews of Eastern European descent, and Indigenous communities. Black men are 22 percent more likely than non-Hispanic White men are, and Black women are 18 percent more likely than non-Hispanic White women to be diagnosed with colorectal cancer. American Indians and Alaska Natives are 10 percent more likely than non-Hispanic White Americans to die of colorectal cancer. Jews of Eastern European descent are two to three times more likely to get colorectal cancer than the greater population.

Fortunately, because of early detection and prevention tools, colorectal cancer is among the most preventable of all cancers. Colorectal cancer screenings not only detect the disease in its early stages, but can catch precancerous growths, or polyps, too. When these polyps are found, they can be removed and prevent cancer from occurring. Regular screening saves lives. Over 60 percent of deaths from colorectal cancer could have been prevented with screening, but one in three adults in the U.S. aged 45 to 75 years old is still not getting screened as recommended. Colonoscopies are one of the most effective screening methods for colorectal cancer.

That is why I have long worked to increase access to colonoscopies. The Affordable Care Act ensured that Medicare would cover the cost of screening colonoscopies without cost-sharing for most seniors, but the work was not done. Since 2013, I led the Removing Barriers to Colorectal Cancer Screening Act with Senators Brown, Wicker, and Collins to ensure Medicare beneficiaries would not be charged for a colonoscopy, regardless of whether a polyp or tissue is removed. This legislation was included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021. The law decreases barriers to screening by ensuring that seniors do not have to worry about unexpected medical costs if a polyp is detected and removed during a screening colonoscopy.

I am also proud of the work Maryland is doing to decrease rates of colorectal cancer. Through the Maryland Colorectal Cancer Control Program, Maryland has used funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—CDC—and the State's CRF Cancer Prevention Education, Screening, and Treatment Program to promote screening. The program partners with local health departments, community health centers, and various health systems, among other entities. Because of these and other initiatives, 72.5 percent of adults 50 years and older in Maryland were up-to-date with colorectal cancer screenings in 2018, slightly above the Healthy People 2020 target of 70.5 percent.

Still, we must do more to ensure younger Americans are aware of their risks of colorectal cancer and its symptoms and get the appropriate